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# The Deaf-Mutes' Journal.

"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."—CICERO.

VOLUME VII.

MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1878.

NUMBER 49.

## THE OLD STORY.

BY GEORGE MELNITZ GRUMMOND.

There's a throb of pain,  
Which I would fain  
Give to the sobbing rain  
For my lone heart.

And for then I weep,  
E'en when I sleep,  
For the angels keep  
Us far apart.

To thee I'm dead;  
From the world I fled,  
Because you said  
I could not hear.

Oh! love, I cry  
To the sea, the sky,  
For a glance of the eye  
To me so dear.

But all in vain;  
And the maddening pain,  
Which I give to the rain,  
Is my love for thee.

And thy false face goes,  
Like the melting snows,  
Like the river that flows  
To the murmuring sea;

Leaving a space,  
Where I cannot trace  
A bit of the grace  
Once so dear to me.

## MACKAY INSTITUTE FOR PRO- TESTANT DEAF-MUTES.

Eighth Annual General Meeting.

[Montreal Gazette, Nov. 18, 1878.]

The eighth annual general meeting of the Mackay Institute for Protestant Deaf-mutes was held on Saturday last, at 3 P. M., in the school-room of the Institute, and was attended by about 200 of our philanthropically disposed Protestant citizens, among whom were Mr. Joseph Mackay, founder of the Institute, Mr. Fred. Mackenzie, Mr. Wm. Mackay, Ald. Clendinning, Mr. F. W. Thomas, and C. J. Brydges, Rev. J. F. Stevenson, Rev. R. W. Norman, Rev. Canon Baldwin, Rev. Dr. McVicar, Rev. Mr. Dumoulin, Rev. Wm. Hall, Rev. Dr. Wilkes, and a large number of ladies.

The Institute is pleasantly situated about one hundred yards off the Cote St. Antoine Road, and is distant from the western terminus of the St. Catharines street branch of the City Passenger Railway about one mile and a half. Mr. C. Alexander, President, occupied the chair.

The meeting was opened by prayer by Rev. Dr. McVicar, after which the president made a few opening remarks, saying that it was with much pleasure that they met together in this fine building on their eighth annual general meeting. On looking back from the commencement of this benevolent work, they were reminded not to despise "the day of small things." The early efforts of the then managers had been an uphill duty to perform; but encouraged in their cause by the generous citizens of Montreal, they proceeded in their work. Under the effective teaching of Mr. Widd, the good work went on year by year. They had felt the great need of increased accommodation for the pupils, and a healthier position for the Institution. Compare the home they left and the home they now enjoy. Should they not say "What has God wrought?" In the very time of their necessity their generous fellow-citizen, Mr. Joseph Mackay, erected for their work the truly magnificent structure in which they now met for the first time at an annual meeting, which was opened under the distinguished patronage and presence of their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Dufferin, and a very large assemblage of deeply interested citizens of Montreal witnessed the inauguration of a building for the benevolent purpose of providing education for the Protestant deaf-mutes of the Province of Quebec. And now they had the satisfaction of knowing that, after years of earnest toil, through the blessing of God, the work begun in much feebleness will, through the united help of their fellow-citizens, be continued for many years to come, and thus afford ample accommodation to the deaf-mutes of this Province to obtain an education fitting them to take positions in society by the side of those who both hear and speak. There were those to-day those far "abler than he was to enforce the claims of this philanthropic work on our citizens generally. He resigned the position held so long with the assurance that it will be filled by one every way fitted to do it justice, and he would be content to do in some humble way all he could to advance the interests of the noble work of the Mackay Institute for the education of the Protestant deaf-mutes of the Province of Quebec. (Applause.)

BOARD OF MANAGERS' REPORT.

Mr. Fred. Mackenzie read the following report on behalf of the board of Managers: The Board of Managers of the Mackay Institute for Protestant Deaf-Mutes beg to present their eighth annual report for the year ending June 30th, 1878. As the appended report of the Principal gives detailed infor-

mation concerning the educational department of the institution, your Board will only state briefly some points of general interest respecting their work. The number of pupils in the institution last year was 33 (25 boys and 8 girls); 19 were free pupils and 6 paid only a small portion of the fees. The principal, (Mr. T. Widd) the matron (Mrs. Smith) and Mr. Redmond, (teacher of carpentering) discharged their respective duties in the most satisfactory manner. The past year was marked by a noteworthy event, viz., the public opening by the Earl and Countess of Dufferin of the new institution erected by Mr. Joseph Mackay. Your Board, in order to commemorate his munificence in presenting them with this splendid building and its grounds, obtained the passage by the Quebec Legislature of an Act altering the name of the corporation to that of the Mackay Institute for Protestant Deaf-Mutes. Mr. Charles Alexander communicated to your Board (at a recent meeting) his intention of resigning the office of President of the Institution, in consequence of his other numerous pressing engagements. Thereupon the following resolution was carried unanimously: "That the Board of Managers cannot allow Mr. C. Alexander to retire from the office of President of the Institution, with which he has been connected since its foundation, without expressing its strong appreciation of the valuable services which he has rendered for so many years, and their regret that he has felt compelled to relinquish an office which he has filled in so satisfactory a manner." The finances of the corporation are not in a favorable condition. There was a deficit at the end of the year of \$790.72. The outstanding accounts at that time were also considerable. As regards the coming year, the expenses of the institution will be greater, as the new building was occupied during only a portion of the past year. Your Board are also hampered and fettered as regards the admission of new free pupils (children of poor parents), by want of funds. Money is needed, moreover, to erect work shops where the pupils can learn suitable trades. The Board of managers take this opportunity of correcting a somewhat prevalent impression that this institution has an endowment fund. It has none whatever, and rather more than half of its annual expenses has to be provided by the voluntary subscriptions of individuals. Hence the managers earnestly urge their Protestant fellow-citizens to come to their aid in the interests of that class of afflicted persons who are their special charge.

The whole respectfully submitted. PRINCIPAL'S REPORT. The following is a resume of the report of Mr. T. Widd, principal. "The general health of the inmates during the year has been good. There was only one death during the year, a little boy of feeble constitution, named Alfred Boudreau. New cases continue to be reported every month. Some parents who are under the impression that their children were only backward in speaking, or too careless to pay attention when spoken to, have now discovered that they are deaf and dumb. They are doomed to disappointment, for medical men have assured them that there is scarcely any hope for recovery from deafness. This is the same the world over, and parents who have children who are dull of hearing should exercise the greatest caution in allowing any but first-class aurists to tamper with their ears, for the little hearing that many a child has left him after severe illness has often been totally lost through the blundering of pretended aurists. The work in the school-room, as well as in every other department of the institution, has been much interrupted during the past session by the removal from the old to the new building, but notwithstanding this interruption, as well as others, excellent progress has been made by the classes, and the pupils have applied themselves faithfully to their studies and assiduously to the instructions of their teachers. Since the opening of the institution Divine services by ministers of the different denominations have been held in the school-room, and were interpreted by the assistant teacher. The new building has not failed to awaken a much greater interest in the instruction of the deaf-mutes, and visitors have been numerous. The teaching of printing and carpentering has been continued during the year, and much valuable work has been executed by the boys. The domestic department, on which depends so much of the internal comfort of the pupils, has been under the direction of Mrs. Widd from the opening of the institute until January 17th, 1878, when Mrs. Smith, a hearing and speaking lady, succeeded her; this lady has had much experience."

Moved by Rev. Canon Baldwin, seconded by Ald. Clendinning, "That the reports just read be adopted, printed and circulated under the direction of the Secretary-Treasurer. Carried."

Rev. Canon Baldwin, as mover of the above resolution, said that he was glad to see so many of our citizens,

both male and female, present on this auspicious occasion. The institute in which they were now assembled was one deserving of the most considerate attention that could possibly be bestowed upon it. Charity was human, and it was becoming to all to do their utmost to forward the noble cause that Mr. Mackay had begun; and he hoped that the Protestant citizens of Montreal, and the Protestants generally of the Province of Quebec, would respond liberally to the call of the Board of Managers for aid to carry on this laudable work. Handsome collections should be made in all of the Protestant churches, throughout the Province, to enable them to carry on the Institute and make it efficient in all its branches, thus ensuring to every deaf-mute in the Province an opportunity of receiving a thorough and practical education to let him or her make their way through the world. This was a Christian country, and this Institute was a living monument of the amount of good that Christians had done to ameliorate the condition of the afflicted portion of the community. It gave him much pleasure to notice the general intelligence and expression of thought in the faces of the pupils, and it must be a source of gratification to their instructor, Mr. Widd, to know that the children entrusted to his care are making such progress in their studies. The citizens of Montreal were never backward when they were satisfied that aid was really needed and he was sure that this would be no exception to the rule. God always blesses the giver, and He would bless them.

Ald. Clendinning, as seconder of Rev. Canon Baldwin's resolution, paid a glowing tribute to the bright and happy appearance of the children, who seemed contented, even afflicted as they were. Words could not express the amount of good that Mr. Mackay had accomplished by erecting this temple of learning. He was sure that the amount of joy conveyed to the mothers and fathers of the scholars was very great. For his part, he would do all in his power to forward the interests of the Mackay Institute, and he was sure all those present would do likewise.

Moved by Rev. R. W. Norman, seconded by Rev. J. F. Stevenson, "That the thanks of this meeting be and are hereby tendered to the Governors, Managers, and other office-holders of the Institution for the excellent manner in which they have discharged their duties during the past year, and that the following persons be the office-bearers for the ensuing year: President, Mr. Joseph Mackay; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. C. J. Brydges, Thomas Cramp and F. W. Thomas; Hon. Secretary, Mr. Fred. Mackenzie; Director-esses, Mrs. C. J. Brydges, Mrs. F. W. Thomas and Miss Gordon; Honorary Physician, W. Scott, M. D." Carried.

As mover of the foregoing resolution, Rev. R. W. Norman said that he had always noticed that philanthropy and sympathy were the noblest instincts of the human race. As regards the institution in which they were now assembled, he had no hesitation in saying that it was the noblest in Montreal. None could be more so. It was the duty of all Christians to do all that lay in their power for the unfortunate and the afflicted. They should define their work by giving them communion with their fellow-creatures. He had examined the work of the pupils and found it to be admirable; in fact, it was a credit to all connected with the Institute. There should be a generous and hearty response to the call of the manager for means to continue the good work of providing suitable education for the inmates of the Institute. They could depend upon him as being deeply interested in their cause, and he would do his utmost to perpetuate the generous work begun by Mr. Mackay, and he had no doubt that all the Christian people of Montreal and the Province would do likewise.

Rev. Mr. Stevenson, as seconder of Rev. Mr. Norman's motion, said that he was in hearty sympathy with the work that had been done. He quite agreed with Rev. Mr. Norman that the Institute was among the noblest in Montreal; and also with Rev. Canon Baldwin as to the general intelligence and expression of thought in the faces of the pupils. Good work unites us on the basis of a practical Christianity. He was given to understand that there was an impression in the city that the financial condition of the Institute was all right; but such was not the case. The true position of its standing ought to be made known through the agency of the church and press. All the Protestant Churches in the city and throughout the Province ought to make collections in aid of the good work, and he would see that his Church would not be behind the rest in responding to the call of the managers, as he was sure that all his people were in hearty sympathy with this Christian-like movement. As he was suffering from a severe cold, he would beg to be excused from any further remarks.

Moved by Rev. Mr. Dumoulin, seconded by Mr. F. W. Thomas,—"That this meeting, in view of the just claims of this institution to a hearty support, commends it to the liberality of the Protestants of the Province of Quebec." Carried.

Rev. Mr. Dumoulin, in speaking of his resolution, said that the Board of Managers had the satisfaction of knowing that they had the concentrated essence of the male and female Christians of Montreal with them, who would conjointly use their best influence to enable them (the managers) to continue in the good work now so far under way. They had a big field for collection operations, having the whole of the Province, as those outside the city were as much interested as those inside. He was sure that there was not a Protestant in the Province of Quebec who would not acknowledge the claim of the Institution on them as being worthy of their support and countenance. He, in connection with the other reverend gentleman that had spoken before him, would do all in his power to aid the managers.

Mr. F. W. Thomas, seconder of Rev. Mr. Dumoulin's motion, made a few happy remarks, intimating that he could be counted in as a staunch advocate of the claims of the Institution to the liberality of the Protestants of the Province.

The Principal's address was then read, which stated that the progress made by the scholars was very rapid, giving him much encouragement and satisfaction.

EXAMINATION OF PUPILS.

Then came a pleasant part of the programme—the examination of the pupils. It is really astonishing what progress they have made. Little boys and girls, only seven and eight years old, would answer with great promptness all the questions put to them, giving in detail the principal rivers and their confluences, the principal cities, towns, lakes, islands, &c., in Canada and the United States. Nor has their Christian training been neglected, as they would, in answer to Mr. Widd's questions on the blackboard, tell all about Jesus and Heaven and the Bible, just as though it had been taught to them on their mother's knee, or in the Sunday School.

The questions put to the intermediate and senior classes were, of course, or more difficult nature than those put to the little ones. One interesting pupil drew a perfect map of Afghanistan, while others described the geographical position of the different countries in Europe.

THE PUPILS' WORK.

The President then intimated that the visitors were all invited to examine the work of the pupils, which was tastefully arranged on tables around the school-room. Printing, carpentering, drawing, painting, penmanship, &c., were exhibited in profusion, all of which showed the excellent training that the pupils received. The visitors all expressed their admiration at the magnificent display of work.

Moved by Rev. Dr. Wilkes, seconded by Rev. Mr. Hall, "That this meeting desires to express its gratification at the very satisfactory examination of the pupils which has just taken place, and which reflects credit on their teachers."

The mover and seconder of the resolution made a few remarks concerning the work and objects of the Institute, and said that they would work to assist the Managers as much as possible to keep up the good name of the Institute—both morally and financially. The pupils were then all arranged in a row at the side of the school-room and sang (with their hands) "God Save the Queen," after which the Benediction was pronounced, and the visitors departed, well pleased with the inside working of the Mackay Institute for the Education of Protestant Deaf-Mutes in the Province of Quebec.

THE BUILDING.

After the exercises had concluded, Mr. Fred. Mackenzie invited the representatives of the press present to inspect the different parts of the Institute. The printing-office, carpenter shop, kitchen, dining-room, sleeping apartments, &c., were visited, and everything was found to be as clean and neat as a new pin. The locality is a very healthy one, and the ventilation and other adjuncts of health are all first-class. As we were leaving for home, the kind and motherly matron, Mrs. Smyth, invited us to partake of some refreshments, which she had prepared for the visitors. Under the motherly care of this good lady the pupils seem very happy and contented, especially the little ones.

Mr. Widd certainly deserves the praise of all concerned for the very excellent manner in which he has educated the pupils under his charge.

—In the Spanish Congress, at Madrid, on the 25th ult., Senor Castelar made an eloquent speech against the Press bill, which he denounced as confiscation of the freedom of the press. His speech occupied two hours in the delivery, and he was frequently applauded.

## NATIONAL DEAF-MUTE COLLEGE NOTES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16, 1878.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—Foot-ball is now the rage. Compared to it, base-ball is but tame, calling into play, as it does, all our skill, all our fleetness of foot, and whatever powers of endurance we have. There is more excitement in rushing after the huge bladder and sending it through the goal than in catching a base-ball and throwing it to the first base. Foot-ball is also a game which, more than any other, requires the exercise of much patience and forbearance, on account of the excited state of feeling which it produces. A kick on the shins, or an accidental collision, has been known to make friends enemies. Every player has, perhaps, noticed how small and insignificant base-ball appears after he has been playing foot-ball.

The Kendalls have torn another laurel from the champion Potomacs by a score of 8 to 2. Arthur Bryant was our pitcher. The tables were turned upon the East by the West in a game of 15 to 8. The cold weather set in before another game, which would decide the supremacy of either side, could be played.

A game was played between the college boys and the Preps. The result was 25 to 1 in favor of the Preps. The students of classical languages took their defeat with remarkably good humor, and, when ridiculed by the jubilant Know-Nothings, simply retorted that had this been a game of brains instead of muscle, the Preps would have been nowhere.

A debate came off at the last meeting of the literary society upon the question as to whether the deaf should marry the deaf. For weight of argument, the judges awarded the palm to the negative side. Although the opposing side won, it is by no means, the unanimous verdict of the students. The majority have not come to a decision, and will marry whosoever they love, no matter whether the loved one is deaf or not.

Some one wrote the following lines upon the bulletin-board:

"Early to bed and early to rise  
Makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise,"  
And two wags, among the students, replied as follows:  
"But if that man is a student at school,  
His early bed-time makes him a fool."  
Tardy to rise  
And tardy to bed,  
Makes a man's nose  
Turn a cardinal red."

Our "Poet Laureate" himself could have written no better poetry.

A few days ago as a party of the students, arm in arm, were passing Greene's statue their curiosity was attracted towards a motley group of men, women, and children near that monument. A gray-haired man, of the colored race, was haranguing the crowd, but what the subject of his discourse was we, of course, did not know. Then a tall Prep, with brazen effrontery, went to the opposite corner and began gesticulating in the attitude of an approved orator. His lips moved with lightning rapidity, his head moved up and down, his hands were pointed in every direction, and his legs came into full play, but alas! no words of fiery eloquence issued from those speechless lips, not even the voice, which might have entranced a listening senator, was heard. But, one by one, the crowd flocked around the dumb orator, and they were charmed into shonts of admiration. The colored Demosthenes, on the other side, scowled across the street at his more successful rival.

On their wedding trip, Mr. and Mrs. Hardy P. Chapman, of Salem, Mass., paid our college a visit, and in the evening they attended a party at President Gallaudet's house. When they left, our good wishes followed them.

A deaf-mute from some other institution came to one of our chapel services, and, turning to a student near him, asked, with an air of wisdom, "What is a preacher's name?" He referred to the professor, who was delivering a sermon. Of all the parts of speech in grammar, the articles seem the hardest for a deaf-mute to understand.

Still they come. Another new student has come from Pennsylvania, and more are expected in December. The more, the merrier.

The other day a Senior was describing the poet-author Dryden to a Prep. The Prep, anxious to show off his newly-acquired store of "classics," went to a brother Prep, and told him all that he could remember about the critic of critics. But the newly-fledged "classical student" did murder to the noble name of Dryden, by spelling it "Drogen." The other Prep, being desirous of knowing more about the author, hunted up all the encyclopedias and books of reference in the library, but as a matter of course, he did not succeed in his object. He then sought out his informant and told him he could find no such name in literature; whereupon they went to the original informant, the Senior. The Senior laughed long and loud before

he could explain the mistake that had sent one of the Preps upon such a wild-goose chase.

"Yawcob" Van Voort brought home a flaming bouquet, which, he said, his girl had given to him as a test of his love. In presenting him with it, she had expressed a doubt that he would keep her floral gift for any length of time, and she added that he would throw it away as soon as she was out of his sight. The devoted lover swore and protested that he would return it in three days with her keepsake. Some mischievous student, learning of this, took the bouquet out of the tumbler, where it had been put for safe keeping. When "Yawcob" missed the flowers, he ran up and down the whole building, asking every one he met if they had seen anything of his bouquet. His was a pitiful tale of love's mishaps, and at last accounts he had not returned to his ladylove.

A new student called to Mr. Draper in recitation-yelled and yelled again—and was surprised to receive no answer.

Any institution that desires to have views taken of its buildings and officers would do well to send for Mr. Douglas, as he does his work in first-class style and on moderate terms.

An exasperated select has given vent to his ire against the Juniors in a poem, which a sense of propriety forbids me from inserting here. If words could work deeds, we should be in a very hot place by this time.

Rumor says that Frank A. Scott, at some time a student of this college, has been appointed a teacher in his alma mater, the Kansas Institution. It is also said that Bob. King, as he loves to call himself, has been appointed to the same position in Mr. McGregor's school at Cincinnati. These two were the last persons in the world whom, a few years ago, we thought would have become what they have, but it seems that the ideas held in these "classical walls" are different from the ideas held in the outside, practical world.

Some of the semi-mutes have a habit of reading aloud every day for the purpose of keeping up their speech. It happened the other day that while a Senior was practicing in this way, in the library, a party of ladies and gentlemen entered with President Gallaudet. They became unintentional listeners during all the time they were in the library and the museum. It was not until after the whole party had left the room that the reader became aware, by the noise of the door being shut, that he had had an audience.

Denth has entered the family of Mr. and Mrs. Bryant. Their little grandchild, the pet of the household, was carried away last week by diphtheria; after two or three days' illness. The little one was put to rest in Graceland Cemetery. Quite a number of the students attended the funeral, in spite of the cold weather. The afflicted family have the sympathy of all at Kendall Green. It does seem hard to give us something to love, and to pet, only to take it away from us in a few years. A STUDENT.

## INTERESTING LETTER FROM MR. CUDDBACK.

LYONS, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1878.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—I wish you a happy Thanksgiving, and I would present a nice turkey to you, as an editor who might enjoy its luxuriance, if you were living near my place.

We have an extra large breed of turkeys, and expect to use some of the best of them for our Thanksgiving dinner. I must not rest on that day, but work at my fall plowing of 20 acres of land.

We are done husking our 1,600 bushels of ears of corn; finished last Monday. It grew on 182 acres.

We picked from the trees and sold 262 barrels of fall and winter apples at \$1 per barrel. Apples are very low here.

We would miss your popular paper very much if I should forget to pay in advance for it.

You see that I don't forget you, and have often thought of you and your folks, will at work.

I will send \$2, in greenbacks, in this letter, at my risk, for the renewal of my subscription for the JOURNAL, and a balance of 50 cents for calling-cards with the manual alphabet.

Mrs. George M. Cross has gone to Logansport, Ind., to visit her sister, for a few weeks, and will perhaps be back home next February.

Messrs. Zenas Garbrandt and George M. Cross set mint roots on eight acres of my land last spring, which produced 196 pounds of peppermint oil, which has lately been sold for \$1.40 per pound.

I pray God to bless you.

Yours truly,  
C. CUDDBACK.

—Charles W. Angell, the fugitive secretary of the Pullman Palace Car Company, is confined in the Civil Prison in Lisbon. The \$80,000 which have been recovered have been deposited in his name in the Bank of Portugal.

—One day last week 26 liquor dealers, charged with violation of the excise law, were before Judge Sutherland in the New York city Court of General Sessions. A large portion of the prisoners pleaded guilty and paid their fines.

—The merchants of Cincinnati have presented Dr. T. C. Minor, Health Officer of the city, a thousand dollar silver service in recognition of his heroic and intelligent services during the yellow fever epidemic. Dr. Minor, who is a young man not over thirty, took personal charge of the fever cases in the city, cared for the dead when even relatives refused to do so, visited and disinfected the fever-breeding steamer Porter and established an efficient system of quarantine.



# DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, DEC. 5, 1878.

HENRY C. RIDER, Editor and Proprietor.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

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A prominent feature of the JOURNAL is its "Mutual Auxiliary," the object of which is to render pecuniary aid to the heirs, or assigns, of its deceased subscribers. The plan, briefly, is as follows: Every subscriber of the JOURNAL who is in good health at the time of subscribing, having paid one year's subscription in advance, and continuing a regularly paid-up yearly subscription, will be enrolled a member of the "Mutual Auxiliary." Upon the death of any such subscriber the present proprietor and the future proprietors of the JOURNAL, upon receiving satisfactory information of such death, will transmit, within thirty days after the expiration of the year, (the year commencing April 1st and ending March 31st), to the heirs, or assigns, of such deceased subscriber the sum of 25 cents for each subscription received for the JOURNAL, thus: If the subscription list of the JOURNAL amounts to 1,000 subscribers the said heirs, or assigns, will receive the sum of \$250; if 2,000 subscribers, \$500; if 50,000 subscribers, \$12,500, and so on. If two or more deaths occur within the year the said sum shall be equally divided and forwarded to the heirs, or assigns, of each of the deceased. In case, however, no death occurs during the year the said sum or sums shall accrue to the benefit of the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL. It will be seen that this is an unparalleled inducement to subscribers, considering that they will also receive one of the most interesting, and cheapest papers published in America. A certificate of membership to the subscribers "Mutual Auxiliary" will be sent to each paid-up subscriber, and such subscribers shall remain in good standing, and entitled to its benefits, so long as they renew, regularly, their yearly subscriptions.

This Auxiliary plan is no "catch-penny concern," but is devised with intentions most honorable, namely: For the purpose of enlarging the circulation of the paper, and building up a fund for the benefit of the heirs of its patrons.

Every hearing people take the JOURNAL, all of whom place a high estimate on its worth. Now, if many more would subscribe for it they would be helping the paper, the deaf-mute subscribers, and be benefiting themselves.

FOUR OF APLICATION. THE undersigned, a resident of a county, being in good health, and desiring to become a member of the "Mutual Auxiliary," herewith encloses one dollar and fifty cents as his subscription to the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, and promises to pay one dollar and fifty cents every year, in advance, as his subscription to the same during his natural life; or, failing to make such payments, to forfeit all claims against the "Mutual Auxiliary."

For the benefit of \_\_\_\_\_ Subscriber.

Contributions, Subscriptions and Business Letters to be sent to the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, Mexico, Guerrero Co., N. Y.

Rates of advertising made known upon application.

Specimen copy sent to any address on receipt of five cents.

## CHURCH SERVICES.

Rev. Dr. Gallaudet expects to hold services for deaf-mutes, in Grace Church, Lawrence, on Thursday evening, the 5th inst.; St. Anne's, Lowell, Friday evening, the 6th, and St. Paul's, Boston, Sunday, the 8th, at 3 p. m. On Sunday evening he will be at St. Peter's, Beverly.

THANKSGIVING DAY AT ST. ANN'S, NEW YORK.

On Wednesday evening several ladies of the parish kindly decorated the altar and the font. They placed on the altar a cross made of the ears of wheat with clusters of grapes, and in the font fruits and vegetables. In the Thanksgiving day services these reminded the congregations of the bountiful harvests which had been gathered throughout the country, causing gratitude to God for His goodness to the children of men. The Holy Communion was celebrated at 7 a. m. At 10:30 a. m. there was full service with a second celebration of the Holy Communion. The rector interpreted the whole service and also the sermon of the Rev. Edward H. Krans. Quite a number of deaf-mutes were present at both services. Evening prayer was at 6 p. m.

A service for deaf-mutes will be held in the chapel of St. Ann's Church, corner of Clinton and Livingston streets, Brooklyn, on Sunday, December 8th, at 3 p. m.

## A Table.

For those who use the Book of Common Prayer.

DEC. 8th, 1878.

MORNING SERVICE.

The Psalter for the 8th day of the month, or Selection.

1st Lesson—Isaiah v.

2d Lesson—Luke i. v. 39.

English Lctionary.

1st Lesson—Isaiah v.

2d Lesson—1st John ii. 1-15.

Collect, Epistle and Gospel for the second and first Sundays in Advent.

EVENING SERVICE.

The Psalter for the 8th day of the month, or Selection.

1st Lesson—Isaiah xiv.

2d Lesson—Romans xii.

English Lctionary.

1st Lesson—Isaiah xi. 1-11 or xxiv.

2d Lesson—John xvi. v. 16.

Collect, Epistle and Gospel for the second and first Sundays in Advent.

Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is really a fountain of Health. It is a friend too that will never disappoint you.

## The Itemizer.

The idea is to gather into this column items that relate to deaf-mutes personally, or to associations of deaf-mutes, or to institutions for the benefit of deaf-mutes. We hope our friends and readers will keep us supplied with items for this column; mark items so sent: The Itemizer.

BISHOP Bedell confirmed three mutes at Marion, O., November 21st.

REV. A. W. Mann now holds services at thirty points in eleven different dioceses.

WILLIAM Willard, the founder of the Indiana Institution, is living in retirement at Indianapolis.

CHARLES Bishop was married to Miss Mary Stillwell, on the 25th of November, in Evansville, Wis.

The Michigan Institution is rapidly filling up. It is now time to begin to provide a separate institution for the blind of that State.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Ensign, of Vostal, N. Y., were recently presented with a female boarder. Mr. Ensign speaks very favorably of our paper.

A fire broke out in the engine-house of the Michigan Institution recently. It was promptly extinguished before it had done much damage.

At a confirmation by Bishop Talbot in Trinity Parish, Michigan City, November 21st, two deaf-mutes received the Apostolic rite of laying on of hands.

COL. W. R. Bowes, a classmate of President Hayes at Kenyon College, and brother of E. N. Bowes, recently died at Michigan City. He was widely known and respected.

RECENTLY in company with Messrs. E. N. Bowes, J. J. Cross, T. A. Ballington, and B. R. Nordyke, Rev. A. W. Mann visited the Northern Indiana Penitentiary, located at Michigan City.

SAMUEL De Young and family lately moved from Rochester, N. Y., to Fairport, 10 miles distant, where Mr. Young is working in a carriage manufactory. Mr. and Mrs. De Young have a two-weeks-old daughter.

Two deaf-mutes of Rochester, N. Y., have put a little bank in the chapel of St. Luke's Church, where they are collecting contributions in aid of the Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes and Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes.

JACOB Borade, of Buffalo, a deaf-mute, charged with drunkenness, was brought before the police court this morning. He pleaded guilty, and was reprimanded and discharged.—Syracuse Courier, Nov. 15, 1878.

Wm. Helbig, assistant lay-reader for the Rochester deaf-mutes, is working in a shop where optical instruments are manufactured. He has worked in the same place for six years, and is called a good workman.

REV. A. W. Mann held services at Detroit, Mich., November 17th, Flint, Mich., the 19th, Jackson, Mich., the 20th, Michigan City, Ind., the 21st, Rockford, Ill., the 22d, and Chicago the 24th. These services were well attended.

Two thousand persons witnessed the Scottish-American Athletic Club's games, November 28th, in West Fifth-fourth street, New York. For a 75-year run there were 145 entries and 29 heats. In the final heat M. McFall, a deaf-mute, came in first in 7 1/2 seconds.

An enlargement of the Indiana Institution is contemplated. The number of pupils at last accounts was 320. Sixty applicants for admission have been refused this year, owing to lack of room. Why not build another institution in the northern part of the State?

L. H. Jenkins, for many years identified with the work of deaf-mute education, lives on his farm near Madison, Wisconsin. At one time he filled the position of Principal of the Wisconsin Institution. He was instrumental in founding the Wisconsin Institution for the Deaf, and is also instrumental in founding one or two other western institutions.

W. R. Northrop, of Panton, Genesee county, Mich., says: "I have a mute son, a graduate of the Michigan Institution, who has been gone from home over two years. He spent last winter in the South giving Bible lessons in the sign-language. Please give notice in your paper that any information respecting him would be gratefully received. Mr. Northrop has not received a letter from him since last February."

About 4 p. m. Wednesday the 1:30 train out of here on the Lake Shore Railroad struck an old man named Turner Borradale, east of Williamstown, Wayne county. The man was walking on the track, and being deaf did not hear the signals. He was taken to Williamstown station, where he died within a short time. At the inquest, held yesterday, the company were exonerated.—Oswego Pall, Nov. 29, 1878.

One of our correspondents, Mr. George P. Dougherty, wishes us to say that he is not an Oldson, and that our heading of "Fealty to his own State" over one of his articles cause considerable misunderstanding. We are unable just now to account for the mistake. In a corrected version, which is being discussed between correspondents, it would, perhaps, be well for the writers to head their own articles to suit their taste.

SOME time ago George G. French, of La Crosse, Wis., met four men, supposed to be tramps, while on his way home, seven miles from La Crosse, Wis., where he had been visiting some of his deaf-mute friends. The men stopped him, and asked for money. He left it at his home before he started and not having one cent in his pockets, the men urged him to exchange his good clothes for the old ones they wore, at the same time pointing their revolvers at him. Since then George or his friends have been unable to find who they were nor where they have gone.

WILLIAM Gilmore, of Greenburg, Ind., lately visited his brother in Brooklyn, Iowa. While there he visited a deaf-mute living near his brother's. He enjoyed his visit very much. We are told that Mr. Gilmore is not the deaf-mute who had a quarrel with his wife, as has been published in some of the deaf-mute papers, and copied from one of them by us, that he is a gentleman, and his wife a fine woman. He is a pump maker, said to be of good reputation, has a home of his own, and was four years a pupil of the Indiana Institution. He had three children by his first wife, two of whom are living and married. His second and present wife was a classmate of Mrs. P. A. Emery, of Chicago.

P. M. Puresells, of South Weymouth, Mass., says: "I have prepared a new and elegant Christmas motto—'Merry Christmas,' designed especially for Sunday-school festivals, and parlor ornamentation on Christmas and through the holidays. It is new this season. Size, five feet and ten inches wide; letters in old English, seven inches in size, made of the celebrated Silver Brocade, on maroon velvet background. It lights up very handsomely by lamp, gas light, or daylight, and for Christmas festivals the style is much admired on account of its pure whiteness. As there are now many festivals on the tapis, send in your orders early so that I can give them early attention. Price of motto, \$2.50. Mailed to any address."

A gentleman in Norwich, Conn., has a Sabbath-school class composed wholly of deaf-mutes. By the aid of a question-book, and a black-board and a few signs and slow spelling, the teacher and the class can understand each other quite well. The class are very much interested in their lesson and very grateful to their kind teacher. Last

Saturday Mr. Weeks with Mr. Booth, of Iowa, went from the asylum to Norwich to spend the Sabbath. Mr. Weeks lectured twice to the deaf-mutes, and both Mr. Weeks and Mr. Booth attended the Sunday-school class. Quite a number of speaking people, including Senator Foster and Rev. Mr. Bacon, attended Mr. Weeks' lecture in the afternoon, upon the Prodigal Son, and all seemed very much interested.—Daily News, Nov. 25th.

Mr. Edward Welch, of Boston, has recently returned home from a visit to New York, and Connecticut. In the former city he went to see the Home for the Aged and Infirm, and was present at a service conducted by Mr. Lewis in St. Ann's Church. At the Home he had the pleasure of meeting with Mr. Atwood, of Boston, now an inmate there. In Connecticut he went to Williamstown to visit a deaf-mute—Mr. Allen, a graduate of the American Asylum. He is doing farming, earning from \$6 to \$8 dollars a day at shoemaking; has a hearing wife and two children. The visitor was kindly treated while there. Mr. Welch has traveled almost over New England, and was last summer on a tour through Canada, selling books, as Mr. Swett's agent, to raise funds for the Industrial Home.

Or Mr. John Carlin, the artist, who has moved to Utica, the Utica Daily Observer says: Very many of our readers know or have heard of Artist Carlin, who has made several extended visits to Utica in the past, and whose work adorns not a few of the most elegant parlors in this vicinity. These friends, and the general public as well, will be interested in learning that he has taken the studio connected to long by the late Edward G. Kunkley, and is engaged upon a number of orders from residents. Mr. Carlin is a deaf-mute, but a trained and capable artist. He studied in Paris under the famous De la Roche. He is especially for many years has been working upon ivory, tiny portraits, as wonderful in likeness as they are superb in handling. In this line, he ranks among the best in the world. But he is not tied to this branch alone. He handles the crayon finely, as life-size portraits of Mr. J. G. Brown, Hon. Charles M. Demmon, Mr. Arthur B. Johnson, and many others in this city testify. He is likewise a close student of nature, and paints landscape with great delicacy and skill, as members of the Cortion Island Club can bear witness. Beyond all this, Mr. Carlin is a man of rare culture, polished manners, of genial nature—a man whom it is a pleasure to patronize. Those of our citizens who know his work need not be told that a visit to his studio in the Third Block will amply repay them for their trouble. To all we say that the art-lovers of Utica will do an injustice to themselves if they let the chance slip of keeping an artist in the city whose productions would adorn the choicest collection in the country.

THE Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes, with its Home for the Aged and Infirm.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS FOR OCTOBER 1878.

Boston and Bridgeport Friends.....	1.35
Offering at St. Ann's.....	1.00
A Friend in Iowa.....	4.50
Robert L. Livingstone.....	100.00
St. Paul's, Newburyport.....	25.00
S. B. Chittenden.....	20.00
Robert Schell.....	5.00
Charles T. Cook.....	20.00
D. Houghtaling & Co.....	10.00
L. Bayard Smith.....	20.00
N. Clark.....	5.00
Harris Brothers.....	5.00
Services for deaf-mutes in St. Mary's, Brooklyn, St. Andrew's, Harlem, Christ Church, Williamsburg, St. Paul's, Albany.....	7.02
Deaf-Mutes in Rochester.....	1.00
St. Peter's, Albany.....	15.00
Trinity Church, Geneva.....	10.00
Grace Church, Mexico.....	3.14
T. C. Harrison.....	50.00
Thomas Gallaudet.....	100.00
A. L. Willis.....	2.00
I. H. Holmes.....	2.07

COLLECTED BY MR. JAMES LEWIS.

M. & H. Clarkson.....	5.00
Thomas M. Argall.....	1.00
F. C. Haveney.....	5.00
C. Read.....	2.00
E. B. Stimpson.....	1.00
B. Daeh.....	10.00
May O. Alsop.....	2.00
Post & Wilson.....	1.00
Idon & Co.....	50
Cash & Co.....	44.95
Deaf-mutes throughout the country are earnestly requested to make weekly savings for this society. If each one would save only five cents a week "The Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes" with its Home would be well supported. When these savings amount to several dollars they can be sent by postal orders or drafts payable to the order of Thomas Gallaudet, No. 9 West 18th street, New York. Deaf-mutes of a town or city might put their savings together. Who will be the kind-hearted leaders to organize systematic giving for this object?	

Appointments of Rev. Dr. Gallaudet and Prof. Job Turner for January and February, 1879.

Frederick City, Md., Jan. 8, 1879.	
Romey, W. Va., " 9 & 10 "	
Staunton, Va., " 11, 12 & 13, "	
Richmond, Va., " 15, "	
Petersburg, Va., " 16, "	
Raleigh, N. C., " 19, "	
Cedar Springs, S. C., " 21, "	
Athens, Ga., " 23, "	
Atlanta, Ga., " 26, "	
Knoxville, Tenn., " 28, "	
Cave Spring, Ga., " 30, "	
Tallahadale, Ala., " 31, "	
Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 2, "	
Mobile, Ala., " 4, "	
Jackson, Miss., " 7, "	
New Orleans, La., " 9, "	
Savannah, Ga., " 11, "	
Charleston, S. C., " 13, "	
Columbia, S. C., " 14, "	
Wilmington, N. C., " 16, "	
Norfolk, Va., " 19, "	
Baltimore, Md., " 23, "	

Prof. Job Turner will officiate in Baltimore, and Dr. Gallaudet in New York, on the 23d of February. Mr. Turner expects to itinerate through Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee during the months of March, April and May. Then he will take the New England field again for the summer and a part of the fall. He has gone to Canada for two or three weeks at the request of W. J. Palmer, principal of the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, who takes so deep an interest in the moral, intellectual, and religious welfare of the deaf-mutes of the Dominion. On his return from Canada, he will be in Buffalo, Rochester, Geneva, Syracuse, Rome, Mexico, Watertown, Albany, New York, &c.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco. 48-ly

## Local Paragraphs.

Annie Taylor has been quite sick for the past few days.

J. W. Larkin is quite sick with difficulty of the throat.

Miss Hattie Baker's select school will re-open next Monday.

The winter term of Mexico Academy begins next Tuesday, December 10th.

The winter term of school in districts 7, 8, and 9, in this village, open next Monday.

Miss Mary Tiffany gave a party to a number of her schoolmates last Saturday evening.

Mrs. W. F. Hemenway and son Frank lately came home from Syracuse and spent a few days.

Mrs. P. M. Carpenter is visiting friends in town. She returns to Baldwinville in a few days.

Mrs. P. M. Carpenter is visiting friends in this village. She returns to Baldwinville in a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. William Simons have an eight-pound male boarder and, perhaps, a would-be assistant saloon-keeper.

Rev. James Skinner, of Syracuse, occupied the pulpit in the Presbyterian Church of this village last Sunday morning and evening.

Dr. C. E. Heaton has gone to Syracuse on a short visit to attend the golden wedding of his adopted parents, Mr. and Mrs. Pritchard.

Rev. Dr. J. Cross, the rector, delivered an excellent Thanksgiving sermon at Grace Church. The services were well attended, considering muddy roads and rainy weather.

Charles Carpenter, formerly of this village, and who has recently been at work for a farmer near Savannah, N. Y., is visiting friends in this locality. He contemplates going to Long Island soon to spend the winter.

Mrs. Simeon Parkhurst left home last week for Chicago to spend a few weeks with friends. Mr. Parkhurst intends to go to Chicago the latter part of this month to make a visit and accompany her home.

The Frog Opera matinee at the Oswego Academy of Music was largely represented by people from Mexico. Some who attended were well pleased with the play, but others thought the matinee was not of a very flattering kind.

John J. Matteson, of the town of Parish, son of Andrew Matteson, and grandson of H. M. Wimple, of this village, accidentally shot himself while out gaming on the 21st ult. The charge of shot entered his left thigh, inflicting an ugly wound. At last accounts he was doing very well.

The Thanksgiving party at Empire Hall, given by the Mexico Social Club, is said to have been a very fine affair. The music, by Drescher, answered to its well-known reputation, and the supper, prepared by Dillon, was equal to those furnished by him on occasions of a similar kind.

The Children's Aid Society will give a Concert and Ice-cream Festival at Empire Hall, Friday evening, December 6th, 1878. Doors open at 6 p. m.; concert begins at 7. Admission 15 cents; Children 10 cents. Tickets will be for sale at the stores of H. C. Peck and Son, and E. L. Huntington.

A quiet, pleasant wedding took place in town on Wednesday evening, the 27th ult.—that of Mr. Vanhalen Walton and Miss Huldah Morehouse. The happy event occurred at the home of the bride's parents in this village, was witnessed by a large number of the friends of the bride and bridegroom, and the knot was adjusted by Rev. W. F. Hemenway.

At the Presbyterian Church last Sunday the congregation voted unanimously to extend a call to Rev. J. R. Lewis, of Boonville, to become pastor of that church. We believe it was understood that Mr. Lewis would accept such a call. Rev. Mr. Lewis has occupied the pulpit of the Boonville Presbyterian Church for many years and, we doubt not, that church will miss him very much.

Mr. and Mrs. George Andrews, of Denton's Corners, recently made a short visit at the home of Mr. Andrews' parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Andrews, in this village. Mr. Andrews is teaching a select school at Denton's corners, where he has been engaged in teaching one of that kind with much success for several terms.

During his vacation Mr. G. W. Hawley, the teacher, has been away on a mission of very pleasant business. Last Monday he returned, bringing with him an "assistant" for life. We congratulate him on his securing an assistant of such inestimable worth, and tender himself and wife a wish that their life-school may result for them in long, useful, and happy lives.

William McDaniels is attending in Anson McDaniels' meat market, under the express office. "Will" has not forgotten how to cut meat in a way to please his customers. We understand that he will remain there but a short time as he has received an appointment as one of the new Deputy Sheriffs who go into office on the first of January next.

The union Thanksgiving services, consisting of Baptists, Presbyterians, and Methodists, besides some others who were in attendance, were held in the Presbyterian Church this year, and were largely attended, in spite of the rainy weather and the exceedingly muddy condition of the roads. The sermon was delivered by Rev. J. R. Lewis, of Boonville, N. Y., from Psalms 46: 10, and was pronounced a very able effort, as far as we have heard, by all who had the pleasure of listening to it.

## NINE WEEKS SPENT PLEASANTLY.

City Island, N. Y., where I have been spending the summer, is a beautiful little place, situated on Long Island Sound, directly north-east of Fort Schuyler, distant seventeen miles north of New York. It lies on the east side of Westchester Bay. City Island is about three-quarters of a mile wide, and one mile and a half long. Its population is about one thousand. In former years the land was used for farming purposes, but it has been sold within ten or fifteen years for building lots. The place is, indeed, growing in a rapid manner and improved condition.

There are two ship yards established there, which give employment to a good many men. There are also many stores, four hotels, a public school, a post-office, two churches—one Episcopal and the other Methodist Episcopal, and besides the new foundation for another to be built. There has been a corner-stone laid for a new M. E. church. It was laid in the presence of a large concourse of people, three weeks ago. I was much interested in the ceremony as I never went to one before. A list of one hundred names (mine included,) subscribers to the new church fund was put in a tin box and placed under the corner-stone when it was laid.

I became acquainted with Rev. Dr. Morsell, pastor of the Episcopal church. He asked after Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, Rev. H. W. Syle, and some deaf-mutes whom he knew, and he seemed to be much pleased to tell me about them. I told him that I was baptized by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet in Stamford, in 1872, and after two months I was confirmed at Trinity Chapel in Hartford, and that Dr. Gallaudet was there. The next year I was introduced to Rev. H. W. Syle and his wife in St. Paul's Church in Hartford, after the Lord's supper.

The bridge, which was built ten years ago, connects City Island with the mainland. It furnishes an easy way to reach the New York and New Haven Railroad. I believe the stages run hourly. The bridge is nine hundred and ninety-nine feet in length.

The Yacht "Ambassadors" was built by Mr. Carl, of City Island, in 1877, for Mr. William Astor, of New York. She is said to be the largest yacht in the world. She is one of the most beautiful yachts ever built by Mr. Carl. The people of City Island behold this noble craft every day with interest and missed her ever so much when she left her moorings for New York. Mr. Astor contemplates going in his yacht to visit many southern ports during the coming winter. A short time before he left, six ladies accompanied me to the yacht, and we had a nice visit there. Mr. Freestone, the commander of the yacht, was introduced to us, and he kindly entertained us, with us visiting all the rooms, which were elegant and rich in all their furnishings. It seemed more like a mansion for a king than a yacht. It is doubtful if any boat could be made better than this beautiful craft.

My father has been erecting a seawall on the Island the past summer. The wall is about fifty rods long, and can be seen as one passes on the steamboats and sailing craft by City Island.

There is a deaf and dumb boy named George Levenson living there. He has been to the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

I have had a glorious time at City Island going out rowing, fishing, sailing, etc. I often went out fishing; it is such fine sport I think. I spent one day fishing with my cousins and caught ever so many fish. Some, I think, must have weighed half a pound. It was fun to see how many we caught. Sometimes I went out rowing with some young people on moon-light evenings.

When the summer season was over, I had to go home after an absence of nine weeks. I expect to go to City Island again, and then I hope to enjoy a good sleighing season.

CONNECTICUT LADY.

Stamford, Conn., Nov. 14, 1878.

## A LETTER FROM TORONTO.

EDITOR JOURNAL.—There was a good number of the deaf-mutes of this city present at the Deaf-Mute Literary Association on Sunday, the 24th inst., to see Messrs. Richard Slater and N. V. Lewis conduct the services, which did good, noble work among deaf-mutes. Mr. Norman V. Lewis is talking of becoming a book agent for some leading publishers in this country, as he was unable to secure a situation as compositor. He has been out of work many times in book and job offices, which makes him sick of loafing so much. He seems to be a hard-working young man.

John T. Ellis is a deaf-mute, and a book-binder by trade, and is anxious to get a boss young deaf and dumb girl, whom he will marry. He was taught by Prof. J. B. McGann and family, and also attended some time at the Belleville Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. He is a subscriber of your valuable paper.

Mr. A. W. Mason has resigned as one of the officers of the deaf and dumb institution at Belleville, and is enjoying himself in the "Queen City of the West." He is deaf and dumb, and an artist by profession. It is said that he has got a situation at Gager & Fraser's, the photographers.

On the 25th inst. a special service for deaf-mutes was held in Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, Prof. Job Turner officiating. Most of the Protestant deaf-mutes in the city were present, including the inmates of the Mackay Institute. The service was a most impressive one, and was witnessed

ed by a large number of persons other than those afflicted. After the sermon, which Prof. Turner explained by means of the sign-language, the Rev. Canon Baldwin made a few remarks, saying that all must feel grateful that those who were unable either to hear or speak could be taught the rich Gospel of Jesus Christ. A collection was taken in behalf of the Mackay Institution. Professor Turner is from Virginia, and has been for thirty-five years missionary to deaf-mutes.

Michael McMahon, a boy of sixteen years of age, was on the 22d inst. arrested, charged with larceny. The facts of the case are these: Rev. Father O'Reilly, who lives at Leslieville, is secretary for a church organization, and McMahon was in his employment. One day early in the week a party called at Father O'Reilly's house to pay him the sum of \$10. The Reverend gentleman was not at home, and accordingly the caller left the money in the boy's hands, with instructions to hand it to his employer. Instead of doing this, however, McMahon pocketed the money, went and bought a ticket for Montreal, and was on the point of starting for that place, when he was arrested by constables Brukenred and Sheehan. The lad made a strong resistance, and in his efforts to get away kicked and bit the constables rather severely. Considerable difficulty was experienced in taking him to Court street station. The following morning he appeared before the police magistrate, charged with the theft of \$10 from James Pope. The prisoner, who is deaf and dumb, pleaded guilty in writing, and was committed to five days' imprisonment. The said McMahon was a Montreal boy, educated at the Catholic Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. He left there for this city some months ago, where he secured a position as a stable boy for the Catholic priest, and is said to be a bad boy in every respect.

During the morning service in St. James Cathedral, of this city, on Sunday last, a rather sensational scene occurred. Rev. Mr. Rainford was engaged in reading the fifth commandment, when suddenly there sounded a pistol shot in the south-east gallery. The reading was brought to a sudden termination, a number of the members started to their feet, and for a moment all eyes were turned in the direction from whence sounded the alarm. The next moment a young man jumped from his seat and slipped lightly down the stairway, four steps at a time, and dropped out of the front door. It was afterwards ascertained that the young man, whose name is Barber, had been scratching a cartridge with a knife, when it suddenly exploded, the ball passing through his hand. He ran to the office of Dr. Ross, where he had his wound dressed. Two deaf-mutes were in the church at the time of the scene.

On the 22d inst., about four o'clock, a man, evidently in poor circumstances, was seen to lie down on the Grand Trunk Railway track nearly opposite the Toronto Fuel Association's yard, and place his head on one of the rails just as a train was approaching. The driver had not time to stop the engine before it went over the man, literally decapitating



## Correspondence.

[Although our columns are open for the publicity of the opinions of all, we do not identify ourselves with, or hold ourselves responsible for, those expressed by any of our correspondents.]

### A WORD FROM JOEL SLOCUM.

IS THERE ANY THING TO PREVENT DEAF-MUTES FROM SUCCESSFULLY FOLLOWING THE PRINTING TRADE AS A VOCATION?

EDITOR JOURNAL:—The above question was suggested to me by an item which I noticed in the *Deaf-Mute Advance* of the 16th inst., which is substantially as follows:

"W. A. Bond, of New York, has been a compositor for seven years, and has his doubt whether deaf-mutes can successfully learn the trade of a printer."

Now this is an open question of much importance to deaf-mutes who, I am happy to notice, have of late shown a decided proficiency in this branch of business. Of course it cannot be expected that everybody will agree on the same subject. It has been said, and truly, that it "takes all sorts of people to make a world." He who complains of the lights and shades of a character which are eternally flitting before him, and of the diversity of opposing interests which at times cross his path, has but an illiberal, contracted view of the subject. Though the Emperor Charles V., in his retirement at Estremadura, had some reason for being a little annoyed when he could not cause two or three score of watches to go together, yet he was wrong in sighing over his previous ineffectual efforts to make men think alike. It is, to speak figuratively, the clashing which constitutes the music. The harmony of the whole movement is produced by the fusion into each other of an infinite variety, of petty discords; as a glass of punch depends for its excellence on the skillful combining of opposing flavors and antagonizing materials. Were the passengers in a coach to be of one mind, they would probably all sit on the same side and, hence, naturally pay a visit to "Davy Jones' locker;" and if all the men of a nation thought alike it is perfectly evident that the ship of State must lose her trim. The system of checks and balances pervades both the moral and physical world, and without it, affairs would soon hasten to their end.

It is, therefore, clear that we must have all sorts of people,—some to prevent stagnation, and others to act as a balance to an excess of animation. The steam-engines of humanity must have their brakes and safety valves, and the dead weights of society require the whip and the spur. I take this precaution to prove our natural propensity to disagree because, no matter what others may think of his abilities, in his own sphere Mr. Bond is regarded as a leader. For this reason I respect him; but, as respecting himself and his ideas are quite different matters, I beg to disagree with his opinion in relation to the practicability of deaf-mutes becoming printers. There are sufficient self-evident proofs to show the utter fallacy of his opinion. Before me lie copies of the *Mirror*, *Advance*, *Educator*, and *Chronicle*, and also a copy of the report of the New York Institution for 1877, all of which are the handiwork of mutes, and their excellence in a typographical sense gives lie to his opinion of the ability of our class as printers. If Mr. Bond depends upon his own experience for his opinion, I would very respectfully inform him that he commits a great error in judging deaf-mutes by himself. Success in any trade depends upon abilities, and so without ability it is useless for a man to hope to succeed in any vocation in which success depends on genuine merit.

I might say a good deal more in defence of my own, and I think the majority of deaf-mutes, opinions on this subject, but as "brevity is the soul of wit," I will only say to deaf-mutes who are now learning the printers' trade to pay all possible attention to the business you are learning, and, in the end, prove that you are equal to your more fortunate speaking and hearing brothers, in this, as in many other respects.

JOEL SLOCUM.  
Princeton, N. J., Nov. 23, 1878.

### IT WAS NOT CONSUMPTION.

West Oakland, Cal., Nov. 22, 1878.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—I noticed in the JOURNAL of the 17th ult. that Mr. Monfort died of consumption and that his family departed last year for the East. I will be much obliged to you for correcting the statements referred to. Mr. Monfort had a carbuncle upon the back of his neck proceeding from some disease of the eyes. He died on the 22d or 23d of June, 1870, after being sick only about two weeks. About two or three months after his death his family moved East. I never learned how long he had a disease of his eyes, but he had it before he came to this coast. Several physicians or oculists exercised all their skill to cure him, but without success. He died a Christian. Respectfully yours,

H. B. CHANDALL.

### THE WISCONSIN INSTITUTION ALUMNI.

Menasha, Wis., Nov. 25, 1878.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—I have read with much interest the communications of "W. S." and "L. M. L." I understood the place of our next meeting to be "fixed" at Delavan, at our last and only meeting, and, as to the time of meeting, the secretary should consult the principal of the deaf and dumb institution at Delavan, and allow him to decide. Anything which I can do to further the interests of the alumni will give me great pleasure.

I would fix the date, the third week in August, if agreeable to all concern-

ed. I am not tenacious, however, and am ready to do any thing which seems best for all concerned.

C. REED, One of the Managers.

### MR. TILLINGHAST MAKES FULL EXPLANATIONS.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., Nov. 22, 1878.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—In your issue of the 21st I notice, in your correspondent's report of the Amherst gathering, that I am reported as making a speech against sectarianism, as I always did, and that I style myself a self-taught man. In regard to the first charge, I do not wish it so understood by your readers and others, and therefore desire to make a little explanation. At the Saturday evening meeting for business Thomas Brown, the chairman, kindly allowed me to say a few words, the amount of which was that I was present hoping to find them all united in the good work which they had begun, and I hoped they would succeed. As there had been some differences before I spoke in regard to allowing the different branches, which it was proposed to establish, to select their own preachers, I spoke in favor of it, and further said they could not succeed unless they were united; they must begin right. When I took my seat I saw that a large portion were satisfied with my remarks. At the Sunday afternoon service, the hearing portion of the audience left before an opportunity was offered me to speak. I cannot now recollect exactly what I said as I spoke without any preparation. But the amount of it was I was glad to see them, assembled again to hear the Word of God, and to see how attentive they had been; that I was much pleased with Rev. Mr. Chamberlain's remarks that afternoon (he told an interesting story about a light-house, &c.), and I hoped they understood it; that they should let their light shine and not be ashamed, if asked, to say they were trying to live Christian lives, and begged them when they were gathered together to hear the Gospel to cast aside all prejudices, all personal feelings against the person speaking to them, and gladly hear what he had to say; that a belief in Christ was necessary, and I hoped they would show their belief. I made the remark that the mutes in some localities thought I was a Methodist, in others that I was a Baptist, others called me a Unitarian; and there were many who had an idea that I was strongly opposed to all Episcopalians, and that they were all wrong; it was not so; I saw good in all; that I was born a Quaker; that they believed in Christ, and I was satisfied to remain where I was.

At the chapel that evening I told them they had that day enjoyed an opportunity they seldom received, had listened to Rev. Dr. Davis, Rev. Mr. Chamberlain, Turner, and David, and that I had but one wish, which was that they would remember and profit by it. I thought there were different roads to heaven, and hoped they would all join some church and encourage others to do the same. I named no particular one. Mr. Brown, in his remarks that morning, publicly stated that the mission was undenominational. As far as my sectarianism goes, it is this: I do not believe there are any seats in heaven, and I am strongly opposed to proselyting, or, as an old man once told me, entering another pastor's fold and stealing his sheep; and, in respect to the religious instruction of deaf-mutes, I am in full accord with the late Teachers' Convention, held in Ohio, on that subject.

In conclusion I would say that I was urgently requested to be present at Amherst, and when I started I had but one purpose in my mind, and that was to say nothing but what would conduce to the unity and success of the meeting. And on my return I wrote to T. Brown thanking him for his kindness to me while there, and saying that if my signs had been understood I would like to have an opportunity to correct them. The spirit moved me, as I thought, in the right direction, and I am feeling satisfied, too much so to wish to retort. He, Mr. Turner, spoke and acted like a sectarian, making a speech in favor of his particular sect as being the best for the mutes. This would seem as uncalled for in an undenominational gathering as the fly in the ointment. I bear him no ill feelings, however. He was kind and sociable to me while there. This, Mr. Editor, is the extent of my sectarianism and self-education, and if some kind friend will show me wherein I erred in my remarks I will kindly listen to him, and try to avoid a repetition of the offence in the future.

J. T. TILLINGHAST.

### FROM MINNESOTA.

St. Paul, Nov. 21, 1878.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—We organized a society in Minneapolis on the 16th inst. There were about 12 deaf-mutes convened. Most of the others were not able to attend. We hope that more deaf-mutes will be at Plymouth Church on the 1st of December: Prof. Noyes, superintendent of the Minnesota Institution, will be present and address them.

In consequence of the small attendance, the meeting of the 16th was adjourned and held at Mr. Hughes' residence on the evening of the 17th inst. (Sunday). The following officers were elected: William Dean, of Minneapolis, President; John H. Harris, of St. Paul, Vice-President; Marshall Robert, of St. Paul, Secretary; W. H. Cowles, of Minneapolis, Treasurer, and Miss Florence Cole, of Minneapolis, Assistant Secretary. We hope to have some lecturer from the East if he can come. We will have tableaux, pantomime, &c., before January for the benefit of our society. The society

is called the "Minnesota Deaf-Mutes' Society." The Minnesota Deaf-mutes' Society is free to all who wish to visit it. The society meets at Minneapolis twice a month.

I will write again after the society meets on the 1st of December.

Yours, J. H. H.

### NOTES FROM PROF. JOB TURNER.

MACKAY INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES.

MONTREAL, Nov. 23, 1878.

MY DEAR MR. RIDER:—You cannot have an exact idea what a pleasant time I have had at the above-named institution, and what interesting conversations I have had with Mr. Thomas Widd, the deaf-mute principal, ever since my arrival. I cannot refrain from declaring that I have great respect for him, on account of his excellent scholarship and unaffected dignity. He can manage the affairs of this institution as skillfully as he could if he were not a deaf-mute. He claims the honor of being the founder of this school, and it would do him great justice were he to be removed from the establishment, for the good of which he has made many sacrifices. He says he gave up a very lucrative salary to start this school, under trying circumstances.

Last Monday night I stopped over at Montreal not only to have a good rest for a few days, but also to make the acquaintance of Prof. Thomas Widd and take a look at this fine institution. At that time it was so foggy and dark that I could not see any thing before me. This fog is and has been so dense that I have not seen the sun for over a week. Truly it makes my appetite keen. Behold I am on British territory; that is, the British flag is waving over my head. This is the second time that I have been out of the United States. You will recollect that I was at St. John last October.

The next morning after my arrival I came to this institution, about three miles from the city, and Mr. Widd gave me a warm welcome, saying that he was glad to see me. His kind words have made me feel at home at the institution. Then he conducted me through the spacious building, and showed me his school in full operation, which gave me great pleasure. He says he has twenty-eight only at present. He has been compelled to refuse many free ones for want of funds. I have been pleased to notice the progress which his pupils have made in their studies. He is, I believe, "the right man in the right place," for he has carried the institution skillfully through many unforeseen troubles to the firm foundation where it stands, which proves that he is a man of great energy and perseverance. From what he has told me about the school, from its establishment to its present condition, I cannot help perceiving that he must have made many great sacrifices for the good of his deaf-mute inmates. He is going on smoothly in spite of financial troubles, which I hope he will, however, surmount by and by, by God's help and with the assistance of a good many leading citizens in Montreal. Though this institution is out of funds, he is still looking at the bright side.

He is, truly, a very well-educated man, and wields an able pen. He is a contributor to several magazines and papers. I have had the pleasure of reading one of his well-digested articles in a magazine. He is a deaf-mute of remarkable intelligence. He was born in England, as was his wife. He lost his hearing by scarlet fever, at the age of four years, and his better half lost her's at an age unknown to me. They were in the same class under the tuition of the late Charles Baker, the celebrated principal of the deaf and dumb institution at Doncaster, Eng., who wrote many text-books for the use of deaf-mute schools, one of which he kindly sent me, without my knowledge, while I was a teacher in Virginia.

At his residence, near this school, he has shown me Mr. Baker's photograph, which I found somewhat like the late Dr. H. P. Peet, of the New York Institution. He says he was an excellent instructor, though he was a hard master.

After having finished his education he was, for a long time, a missionary to deaf-mutes in many different parts of the mother country. He must have done much good there to the glory of the Lord, who called him to his field. I am at a loss to know what brought him across the ocean to the place where he is living, much respected by the leading citizens of the city.

There is a fine printing-office connected with this school. There four or five deaf-mute boys are employed. They are printing Mr. Widd's annual report with their own hands. This spacious building has a very fine locality and commands a view of a very well-cultivated country all around it. It presents a noble appearance at a distance. As soon as I saw it, very far away, it reminded me of the one at Olathe, Kan. It is built of stone and well heated, with double windows for winter. I notice that almost every building has double windows on that account. Mr. Widd says it could accommodate over one hundred deaf-mute pupils if it were better endowed.

I have already told you that he has a deaf-mute wife. He has four interesting speaking children—three boys and a girl. Mrs. Widd, an English lady, has had three deaf and dumb sisters, one of whom died two years ago. The oldest son is called Charles Dickens Widd. How did he get that famous name? While he was a baby of nine months old, the celebrated Charles Dickens one day called to see Mr. and Mrs. Widd, his friends, and asked them if the baby was deaf and dumb; to which they replied "no." To be sure whether he was or was not, he whistled at him, which frightened him so much

as to cause him to shout out "Daddy, Daddy!" stretching out his arms towards him. Boz he was afterwards named. Mr. Widd says Boz often called on him and his family in London.

Allow me to give you a short history of this institution, which Mr. Joseph Mackay erected for deaf-mutes, at his own expense. Nobody can find out how much money he has spent for it. When it was ready for occupation, last February, it must have been a happy day for its benevolent giver. Truly sorry I am not to see him, he having gone to Halifax to meet Lord Lorne, the new Governor-General of Canada, in place of Lord Dufferin, who has been re-called to England. During the dedication of this institution, Lord Dufferin, the Governor-General at that period, made the opening speech in the chapel, saying that he was pleased with the fine appearance of this building, and called it a palace.

Mr. Widd, the principal, took up his residence in this place in the year 1868. There were, at that time, four deaf and dumb institutions in Canada, over which country were scattered about 3,500 uneducated people, there being two Roman Catholic institutions in Montreal: one at Halifax, N. S., and one at Hamilton, in Upper Canada.

The first two establishments went into operation in 1848, under the patronage of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal, the Catholics of which city are said to be the most powerful and wealthy in America, one of those buildings being for boys and the other for girls.

The school at Halifax, which was founded in August, 1856, has lost an able principal in Mr. Scott Hutton, who has gone to Belfast to enter upon his new duties as vice-principal of the deaf-mute institution in that city. He has written several excellent text-books for the use of deaf-mutes, and also well-digested articles about deaf-mute education.

The Hamilton Institution was begun at Toronto, in 1858, by Mr. McGann, who long struggled manfully to save his school from bankruptcy and ruin by declaring, "I am obliged to buy my fuel on credit, and keep a pass-book with my grocer and baker. My furniture has been twice distrained for rent and taxes." However, the noble Government of Ottawa at last came to his assistance and removed the institution to Belleville, Ont., where it now stands, it being, I am told, in a flourishing condition, under the superintendency of Dr. W. J. Palmer, formerly principal of the North Carolina Institution, at Raleigh.

Mr. Widd was last summer advised by a gentleman to start a deaf-mute school in Bermuda, but the one whom he loves would not go there on account of hot weather. Mark his great self-denial. After this, another gentleman told him that he wanted him to open such a school in Bombay or Calcutta, on the same plan as he has done here, because there are about 200,000 such people uneducated in India. He says he would go himself but for his age, and so many things which he has to attend to, while he cannot get any help, on account of the institution treasury being empty. He says that he planned this building for Mr. Mackay and the architect, to which they both agreed. The architecture of this edifice excites the admiration of all who see it. It is well adapted to the purpose for which it was erected.

He wants a new workshop built in the rear, but must patiently wait until some funds can be obtained.

Mr. Widd and the matron take their meals with the pupils, at the same time. He asks grace both before and after each meal.

After I had made his acquaintance he and myself were walking to see Mrs. Widd, when he pointed out to me the oldest stone house in Montreal, telling me that it was built a few years after the city was founded. Then he took me to the same house where this institution was begun, and in which Mr. and Mrs. Widd live. Mrs. Widd is no longer the matron of the institution, which position she held for seven years without getting any compensation. Look at her many self-denials. She had to resign on account of her having so many home cares. There I became acquainted with her and found her an amiable and intelligent lady, having had pleasant conversations with her.

Mr. and Mrs. McGill, of New Orleans, both deaf-mutes left here three months since, after having summered there. They said they were much pleased with this climate, because it benefited their health more than at the South. On my arrival I was sorry to miss them from the city.

They are very busy making preparations to receive Lord Lorne, the new Governor-General, who is expected here about the 30th inst.

The double-handed alphabet is much more used here than the single-handed one. I have noticed it all over the country. I cannot too highly advocate the general use of the single and double-handed alphabets in every deaf-mute institution, because the majority prefer the latter method.

While I was in the South, on a general visitation, I found the double-handed alphabet much more used than the other. I know, by personal experience, that those mutes who are in the habit of talking on both hands, without using signs, have better memories than those who use the single alphabet. I know of one case on this point. While I was in Virginia I knew, very well, an aged deaf-mute lady of the first families of Virginia, who wrote well for her age, though she had never been to any institution. She always used the double-handed alphabet. She wrote as good letters as if she had been taught at school. She sleeps in Norfolk Va., in peace. She was descended from Pocahontas,

who saved the life of Captain John Smith by beseeching her father, Powhatan, to spare his life, which he did. Study up the history. I must not omit to say that Queen Victoria, the Prince, and Princess of Wales, and Lord Dufferin, late Governor-General of Canada, can converse on both hands.

Mr. Widd says that he requires his pupils to use the single and double-handed alphabets in and out of school, at the same time without signs, though he has to use a few signs for illustrations. He makes prayers with both hands, without using any signs. To tell the truth, I find that the more I say prayers on my fingers the more retentive my memory becomes, and when I can say them in this way, I will disuse signs gradually. Mark this truth.

Mr. Widd gives me to understand that Rev. Mr. Smith, preacher to the deaf-mutes of London, can use the one-handed and two-handed alphabets well. He tells me a fact about him. The archbishop of York, who traveled about Great Britain as a missionary, for sixty years, and who died two years ago, one day visited a large meeting of deaf-mutes in London, and told Rev. Mr. Smith that he was surprised to meet with so many such persons because he had never met with any such in all his mission work of sixty years. The Rev. Mr. Smith replied that he might have met with many without knowing their affliction. Then he went away.

Mr. Widd amused me by telling me that as soon as he saw me he thought I was his old teacher, Colin Campbell, who taught him in Doncaster. He said I was very much like him. Mr. Campbell is prosecuting his mission work in England. He was for a long time a teacher of deaf-mutes. Allow me to call your attention to the following facts which have proceeded out of his hands, not his mouth.

One day he met a deaf-mute, shoemaker in London, and advised him to give up his trade and turn missionary to deaf-mutes. After long consideration, he followed his advice, and has been itinerating about Wales and England with success. His name is Mr. Rowland.

One day in May, 1862, in Whitehall, London, was assembled a great meeting of distinguished public men, among whom was His Majesty King Charles I. A learned doctor and profound philosopher, named John Wallis, led by the hand a little deaf and dumb boy to the meeting to exhibit his triumphant achievement in having successfully taught him to read and write. The deaf-mute's name was Daniel Whalley. Dr. Wallis used the two-handed alphabet in instructing Daniel.

This alphabet was invented by George Delgarno, a learned philosopher, who sleeps in a nameless grave in Oxford, England. He wrote a valuable book about his method of teaching that class of people, but Wallis was the first to carry that idea of instructing them into practical effect.

A very long time since, Lord Seaford, who was born deaf, was one day invited to dine with Lord Melville in London. Just before the deaf-mute lord arrived, a lady who could spell on her fingers was sent to Lord Melville's palace to meet Lord Seaford and talk to him with her fingers. When Lord Guilford entered the palace, before Lord Seaford's arrival, the lady mistook him for the deaf-mute lord, and conversed with him on her fingers, and he talked with her in the same way till the deaf-mute lord arrived and surprised her by telling her that Lord Guilford was not deaf and dumb.

On one occasion a judge, while going to a certain town, lost his way thither, and none of his party knew the road. They met a deaf and dumb woman at the confluence of two roads, and asked her which road led to the town, to which she replied, by pointing to her mouth and ears, that she was deaf and dumb. The judge was puzzled about the right way, but one of the party told him that he could spell on his fingers, and he spelt the name of the town to her. She understood him, and showed the judge the right road to the town. He gave her some money. Afterwards the judge learned the alphabet, and one day made himself useful by trying a deaf-mute charged with robbery. He astonished all in the court-room by talking with him on his fingers, and acting as interpreter for the lawyers.

A deaf-mute named Mr. Young, who was the managing editor of the *Daily Witness*, became a victim to the bottle, and was buried by Mr. Widd, two or three years ago. He was a promising man, and would have made a shining light in literature but for the bottle, which finally cost him his life.

I could tell you more, but as time presses me, you must excuse me. I am going to Belleville, Ont., next Monday morning, and thence to Toronto on Friday.

I had almost forgotten to tell you that I learned from the deaf-mute pupils that the name of British America was changed to that of Canada, which they proved by showing me a map of Canada, and not British America.

I am, and have been, enjoying the hospitality of this institution, under Mr. Widd, since he transferred me from the Richelieu Hotel, which I commend to the patronage of American travelers, who may visit Montreal, as a good hotel. The price is \$1.50 per day.

Yours most sincerely,  
JOB TURNER.

—These are stirring times, as the spoon said to the tea cup.

—They say that trout will bite now, father," said a sporting youth, insinuatingly. "Well, well! Mind your work, and they won't bite you."

### "NUFF-CEDE."

A single line in the last number but one of the JOURNAL forces me to take up my pen again in vindication of the deaf-mute. The line I refer to can be found in a report of a meeting of the Manhattan Literary Association. It was to the effect that William A. Bond had entered his protest against the employment of deaf-mutes or semi-mutes as teachers. Now, it is not my intention, in this article, to enter into a discussion of the merits or demerits of deaf-mute teachers. My subject covers a much wider range, but, before I enter upon it, I would like to have the said Bond explain how it happened that he learned hardly any thing the first year he went to school, although he was taught by a hearing man of liberal education, and the very next year he was taught by a semi-mute teacher and he made rapid strides in learning. Facts are stubborn things, but fools are more stubborn. I will state one more fact in support of deaf-mute instructors. In a certain town, not a thousand miles from here, a certain wealthy family was anxious to obtain an instructor, or tutor, for their hearing and speaking daughter. This was a tempting offer and, sure enough, many presented themselves for the position. Among the many was one semi-mute, who explained his method of instruction in such a clear and forcible manner that he was at once selected as the little girl's tutor, and still retains the same relation. I will only say, in conclusion, that the little girl is rapidly distancing scholars of a much greater age. I have no doubt that there are hundreds of teachers of the deaf and dumb who will readily perceive the secret of this remarkable success, but it is not my intention to inform the public, or W. A. Bond, for that matter. He is not a teacher, never was one, and, in my opinion, he never will be. His remarks about the deaf-mute and semi-mute teachers' qualifications as instructors should, therefore, carry about as much weight with them as the negro minister's philosophical disquisitions on astronomy.

But aside from this subject, mind I do not say question, (for if there ever was a question about the qualifications of deaf-mute teachers it was settled long before any of us ever saw the light of day), there seems to be a spirit of meanness in the bosoms of a large portion of the deaf and dumb. Whenever any of the deaf-mutes happen to rise above the rest of them, there is never found wanting a large number of his companions in misfortune who would give their right hand to see him fall. Suppose, for instance, one of their numbers should succeed in building up a school for deaf-mutes, although nothing of any consequence could be found against him, I verily believe that three-fourths of the whole population of deaf-mutes would readily sign a paper for his removal, on no other ground than that he is deaf and dumb like themselves. Of course, so long as such a blind state of matters exists among the mutes, they cannot hope to occupy high and exalted positions. There are many hearing and speaking men in the profession who would view with envy any such success of a deaf-mute, and would soon step up to him and say "I want your shoes." They are just as much interested in keeping the mutes down as the mutes themselves. So long as such a state of affairs exists, I repeat, the deaf-mutes, one and all, must content themselves with subordinate positions, or with the "flesh pots of Egypt," when they are so fortunate as to get them.

WAT TYLER.

### MICHIGAN SPEAKS.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—For a period of several weeks past I have had my attention attracted by numerous articles in your paper relating to the merits and demerits of those students who have entered the National Deaf-Mute College, at Washington, from the New York and Ohio Institutions.

The subject seems to have been started by several cynical and rather ungenerous remarks on the part of Mr. Dougherty, and has been taken up and handled in an absurd style by several other would-be journalists. Now, to a person who thinks for himself, this little cat and dog war will appear utterly irrational. Because Ohio has sent a greater number of students to the national college, is that a sufficient reason why she also monopolizes the intellectual ability? Quantity, you know, is sometimes counterbalanced by quality, and *vice versa*.

Every deaf-mute who graduates from an institution is by no means capable of entering college. And these same people who have not the ability, it would seem, have, through a petty spirit of meanness and jealousy, attempted to underrate the merits of one of the finest institutions on the face of the globe. And if these hot-headed scribblers, who rant at the education received at the college, would only try a year there, they would find, with some surprise, perhaps, that the faculty push things just as stiff as at any other college, and that their much-heralded knowledge was all in their eye. Too many of these "smart boys" have gone to the college only to come out at the little end of the horn.

But, on the other hand, if a boy graduates from an institution with honor, or even with the much-talked-of "gold medal," and fails to enter the freshman's class, is it a sign that he is devoid of talent? It must be remembered that a collegiate course is altogether different from an ordinary school course. And if boys come out ahead at an institution, where all grades of intelligence are gathered, is

it a sign that they should be expected to jump into a high position in a college, where they find studies of which they know nothing? This solitary example—the one with the gold medal—is held up as an example of what the New York Institution can do for her pupils. Such childish bitterness and narrow-mindedness is unworthy of notice from a generous man. And, dropping this example, have any of the Ohio students jumped into high classes at the college? Notwithstanding their numbers, have they a better record than several other States we know of? Because Ohio works so hard to fit, or rather encourage her pupils to go to the national college, and because she now has the greatest number there, is it proper that a party of bigots should land the institution to the skies, and depreciate another, thereby starting a bitter feeling of rivalry between the two. The stuff that goes to make men is not in the quantity used, but in the quality. But while I advocate a spirit of unprejudiced justice in the matter, I do not say that the Ohio boys are not as talented as the rest. But "honor to whom honor is due," you know. If New York chooses to fit her boys for life at home as it is a sign, or is it a fact, that those boys are not just as able to enter upon a collegiate course as those from Ohio or elsewhere? Why don't they come out from behind their screen of self-asserted knowledge with at least a show of justice, and not, by a miserable display of chirography, attempt to demoralize the friendship of sister States at college? Don't they know that by their ungenerous and uncharitable opinions, as expressed in late issues of the JOURNAL, they have made themselves the laughing-stock of all American deaf-mutes? Is it proper that, in their littleness, they should pick out a few exceptions and hold them up as examples, and leave that which is wholesome and good in obscurity? If they would think, and take matters in their truthful form, their egotism and mass of corrupt opinion would, as Longfellow puts it:

"Fold their tents like the Arabs,  
And as silently steal away."

If the gentlemen with "hobbies" to work up would only pay a little attention to the following lines from Shakespeare and Dryden they would be much benefited thereby, and be able, perhaps, to recover their "level." Until then, for heaven's sake, let them remain quiet:

"Best are those  
Whose blood and judgment are well com-mingled,  
That they are not a pipe for fortune's finger  
To sound what stop she please."  
"Know'st with an equal hand to hold the scales,  
See'st where the reasons pinch, and where they fail,  
And where exceptions o'er the general rule prevail?"  
OCEANO.

### A LETTER FROM MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, MISS., Nov. 26, 1878.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—I arrived at the deaf and dumb institution safely three weeks ago, and found all well.

I received my newspapers safely, and was glad to read them.

Our principal and his family returned from Danville, Ky., last week. They look to be in fine health.

The Mississippi Institution will open on the 11th of December.

I heard that Prof. Job Turner and Rev. Dr. Gallaudet talked of going south next winter. I would like to have them visit Mr. Talbot and all the pupils at the institution.

Mr. Charles W. Carraway, a former pupil of the Mississippi Institution, paid us a visit last Friday. He left for Washington city, D. C. He will go to the deaf-mute college. I hope he will make a good student.

I stopped at Knoxville, Tenn., and visited Mr. and Mrs. John W. Michael, who came from Virginia, and I went to visit the deaf and dumb institution. I had a nice time talking with Professors Houghton and Brannum.

Respectfully,  
L. W. SAUNDERS.

### SPECTATOR EXCULPATES MR. STONE.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—In your issue of the 14th inst. I reported in my letter that Mr. E. C. Stone, principal of the Hartford school, was expected to hold a service before the Boston Deaf-Mute Society on the 27th of October last, but did not come, much to the disappointment and dissatisfaction of the large audience. I learned with regret that this item caused some unpleasantness to Mr. Stone as well as to the committee of the society, because they thought that I meant that he was to blame for not coming, as the words "much dissatisfaction" were mentioned. I must say that it was not so. Permit me to say what I meant. Mr. Stone was ready and willing to come, but did not come, through the misunderstanding of our committee. It was our committee who, unfortunately, disappointed and dissatisfied the audience who gathered at the hall to hear his looked-for sermon. He was not to blame, in any way, and we still hope and wish that we may be favored with a visit and sermon from him some time. I hope I make this explanation satisfactorily to Mr. Stone and the public.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 21, 1878.

—Mrs. Bridget Hallissy, of New York, died of pneumonia, the result of a wound in the breast caused by a knife thrown at her by her twelve-year-old step-son, Thomas Hallissy, whom she was correcting for misconduct. The coroner's jury held the boy guilty, and he was locked up in the City Prison in default of \$2,000 bail to await the action of the grand jury.



